

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE GENTLEMAN HAVING AGAIN ACCEPTED
the Minister for Lands, the seat in Parliament, which
the honour of holding as your representative, has
reverted.

You are doubtless aware, ere this, that, in obedience
to the call of his Excellency the Governor-General,
I formed an administration, in which I am associated
gentlemen with whom I have acted harmoniously on
political matters for several years, and who it was
admitted necessary, a large amount of public confidence

Deeply sensible of my own deficiency, it is satisfactory to me that, in conducting the public business, I shall have the co-operation of some of the ablest and most experienced of the public men of the colony, and I feel every confidence in promising you that we shall, at least, be faithful to what we believe to be the best interests of the people.

quies of me that you may think desirable, I wish to express my hope that you will again honour in your suffrages.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant
JOHN ROBERTS

Sydney, 10th March.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST MAITLAND.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to acquaint you that I have been appointed Treasurer of the

I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
E. C. WEEN

TO THE ELECTORS OF LIVERPOOL PLAIN
GENTLEMEN,—When you did me the honour to
make me your representative, I went to the Assembly
with the impression that all those returned would be ac-
companied with sufficiently patriotic motives to advance the
interests of the country, and to sink to a great extent private
considerations—whether of ambition or emolument; and for-
getting that Parliament was ruled by majorities. I very
secretly tried to find that I have been miserably disap-

Instead of business progressing, I have been compelled to sit night after night (nine hours on the average) listening to interminable speeches on all sorts of questions, but forward principally to obstruct the business of the House, with no end to points of order, raised often knowing full well that they were groundless, and that the House would find them so. I have also been witness to the use of false premises, from factious motives or private spite, to found what was in practice minorities ruled majorities. I have also seen the use of the filibuster, which was equally to the purpose, half a dozen times, and which, could, would, and did prevent business being done in the House.

Had I consulted my own feelings, I would have since withdrawn from scenes so distasteful to me, but the honour you did me I considered I might be accused of ingratitude did I do so to your injury. Time has now arrived when it seems to me I may consistently, for the Forster Ministry having resigned, a new one will be formed, the members of which will again to go before their constituents. Such being the case, you will have ample time to elect my successor, having sent in my resignation to the Speaker on Saturday.

just relinquished, permit me to remark that if I have taken upon a prominent part as some honourable member in wasting much valuable time, and thereby tiring the patience of the majority of the House and the public at least attended closely to my duties, and the of your district.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW LODGE

Chester, March 4th

MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW
THE CITY MAGISTRACY, AS NOW
STITUTED.—To the Editor of the HERALD.—Sir,
I respectfully solicit space in your valuable journal for
insertion of the following statement of FACTS, with
regret to say, have in their consequences involved
(an unoffending individual) in ruin, viz.:—
Upwards of twelve months since, attracted by adver-
tment in your paper, I attended a public auction for

I was led to enter upon this extensive speculation full faith and belief that the then existing laws governing the regulations of such market were (as represented) valid, and of such a nature as would at all times protect my interests against any ill-use or dishonest practices.

which would tend to defraud me of any just claims for and due to which I was entitled in my capacity as . . .

Soon after entering upon my duties as lessee, I covered that serious breach of the market by law being continually committed; sales of cattle, gral forage being almost daily effected in other public than the market, by which means I was being deprived the benefits of one of the principal sources of the had calculated upon when entering into my contract the Municipal Council as lessee. Under such circum-

I immediately adopted what appeared to me the best means of securing myself from the injuries sustained by me. On several occasions I brought offenders, by information, before the Sessions magistrates, for breaches of the particular by-law (the 36th), prohibiting the practices I have alluded to, and, although I produced incontestable proofs of the facts alleged in such informations, I regret to say that on such occasions I was unsuccessful in obtaining convictions from the magistrates having ruled that the by-law in question was not in force.

On one occasion the City Solicitor appeared on behalf of the Municipal Council; but although he exerted himself to the utmost in the case, and repeated that the by-law in question was valid, yet the wardenship still adhered to their opinion that that particular law was bad, and that penalties could not under it be enforced—and therefore dismissed the case. The magistrates having finally decided in consequence of the case being brought before them.

by-law, breaches of which I had continually complained of, and which I had often threatened to prosecute, were, of course, continued, and committed with impunity, and therefore I, as the representative of the market, finding that by such decisions the law was being evaded, upon which I mainly depended for my emolument, was so much decreased as to deprive me of means to carry out my monthly engagements with the Municipal Council, and I respectfully appealed to that body for relief under the existing circumstances. My appeal proving of no avail, I then applied to the Government for assistance, and was informed that at least no reduction in circumstances that I was in.

I was sued, and on the sixth day of this present month appeared before his Honor Justice Dickinson, at the Supreme Court, where a verdict was given against me for the full amount, viz., (£127 18s. 4d.) one hundred and twenty-seven pounds eighteen shillings and fourpence.

through such an alleged defective law, issued by the Government, with whom I had contracted, and who owed me money unpaid on my contract, entirely through the fault of such defect; but his Honor expressed his opinion that the by-law is question was not only valid, but, moreover, a judicious regulation, and further, that the decision of the magistrates in refusing to enforce penalties such by law, were wrong.

Now, Sir, the illegal decisions of the magistrates

sulted in the ruin of my circumstances. I would not ask who is now to compensate me for the grievous loss sustained by me through their ignorance of the time required of them, and I would not ask them to put the question to the public whether, under the above circumstances, it is not only high time, but imperatively incumbent upon the Government of this colony, without further delay, to appoint a duly-qualified president of the Sydney Bench by his education, and knowledge of the law, to be applied not only to infer the intention of the law,

Instruct and direct incompetent individuals, now entrusted with highly responsible commissions as Justices of Peace, in the due administration of laws affecting the properties and the liberties of her Majesty's liege subjects. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES HICKSON.
Late Lessee of the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets.

LUNCHES DAILY, from twelve till three of the Bill of Fare—Lamb, beef, veal, pork, made to order and retired. The Dish and the Price.

SUPREMACY COURT LUNCHEON ROOMS
opened THIS DAY, 12th of March, in Strath-
spire, under the direction of Mr. LOUIS BERNARD, who
chief cook of Osmond's Hotel, Pitt-street North, who
give the best Lunch in Sydney for one shilling; fac-
ile included, and only solicits a trial to prove the fact.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—Furnished on the most reasonable terms, by THE HILL, undertaker, King and Hiley streets.

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will ~~devotedly~~ and faithfully, to the best of my ability, perform the duties entrusted to my fulfillment, guided alike by reason, decision, and humanity.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CECIL READ,
Inspector in charge of B Division.

March 9,

OLIVE OIL, WINE, AND DRIED FRUITS.
To the Editor of the Herald.
 Sir,—The adaptability of the soil of this country to grow wine and olive trees, has long been established; and, therefore, it is probable that you are acquainted with the information contained in the following observations, detailing the method pursued in the manufacture of wine, and of dried fruits, in Spain, which may be acceptable to you.
 I am not entitled to the merit of preparing these remarks upon the grape and the olive. I found them in a paper, communicated by the Right Rev. Doctor of the University of Salamanca, to the Society of Western Australia, which was published in the *Perth Gazette*.
 I send them to you, in the hope that your opinion and mine coinciding as to the value of the knowledge which they contain, you may allow of their appearing in the *Herald*.

March 10th, 1860.

HANKER OF MAKING SILVER OIL.

1st. The olives to make oil should not be taken from the bush or until they are quite ripe, which will be known by the true olive colour that they assume when they are quite ripe. The olives that are quite fallen down from the tree after they are quite ripe can be collected also if they are not much decayed. The oil should be placed on boards, or on some very dry floor, to dry. And in order to turn them every second day. The small olives, and those that are a measure ripe, should not be gathered.

2nd. When the skin of the olives is wrinkled they should be thrown into a mill made for the purpose, and the stones, rolling on its side like a wheel on the floor stone, will

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After having well squeezed the paste with the press, and when it has become thick, it should be placed in the baskets and pressed again, and the mass of duff will have been almost taken out from the paste. The baskets should be pressed again before the paste is placed in them. The paste should be pressed again, and squeezed until no more oil comes out of it. The third time the paste should be placed again in the mill so to be crushed a third time. The paste should be pressed a third time should be put into the baskets in the following manner: small quantities should be placed in the baskets and be poured on a great quantity of boiling water; when all the water has been

put into the basket, and another small quantity of paste should be put into the basket, and then again a good quantity of boiling water. This operation should be repeated until the baskets are filled up with the paste. The baskets can be placed again in the press, and the paste squeezed a third time. If neither oil nor liquid comes out. This water and oil should be allowed to drop into the vessels in which the other oil is being pressed, and as the oil will float on the water, it will be very easy to take it off. The water and oil which is left over for pressing should be poured into the vessels. The third process for taking out oil from the paste with the assistance of boiling water may be repeated as many times as necessary, until all the oil comes out with the water from the paste, care being taken to have the paste dried again at the mill each time. The oil is then poured into the vessels, and the oil is placed there dry, and the boiling water on it. In

more oil from the paste, when none can be obtained through the common press; but that oil is of use only for making cloth, and is sold at a low price for that purpose.

5 b. The baskets to be used in making olive oil are made for the purpose from a certain strong grass of a slender form, like the grass which grows in the fields, and is cut into small pieces, and made, and a small hole at the upper end, and one extremity to receive the oil, and the other to be used for the purpose of the oil, and the oil dropping out. Baskets of this kind may be used also to make the oil, and to be used in the same manner, and to extract oil from the sandalwood nut, which has been tried, and to extract a very nice oil.

MANAGER OF MANUFACTURE

Let, To make wine the grapes should be gathered only when they are quite ripe, and then a seed in a large receptacle prepared for the purpose, with a hole through which the juice of the grapes might drop out, and the grapes be put in, and the juice be squeezed out.

2 d. A man will clean his feet and walk on the grapes, treading

but that the grapes are perfectly squeezed, taking care to have the stalks of the grapes well squeezed from the beginning, that the juice of the grapes may drop into the receptacle in which the grapes are squeezed. To take out all the possible juice from the grapes they may be put into a new bag and squeezed with a press.

When no more wine or juice comes out from the grapes, the stalks of the grapes should be taken out from the receptacle in which the grapes have been trodden. The holes should be stopped, and the wine from the cask that received it should be poured into the receptacle to remain twenty-four hours with the skins and seeds of the grapes.

After the wine has been twenty-four hours in the first receptacle, it should be separated from the skins and seeds of the grapes through a sieve, and poured into a cask, which should

main open for about a month while the wine is fermenting.

5b. To give some additional strength to the wine some of it should be taken at the time of its being poured into the cask, and poured carefully, skimmed off the foam, whilst hot, it would be allowed into the cask where the wine is fermenting, more or less according to the quantity of wine.

6d. Some days before the end of the month from after the fermentation is over the cask should be well corked, and after some days the new wine can be drunk.

METHOD OF PRUNING OUR FIGS.

1st. The ripper the figs are the better they are for preserving, therefore they must remain upon the tree until they be fully ripe, and then when hanging down towards the ground, and ready to be cut, should be cut nearest the branches, the best only should be chosen for the market.

3d. Immediately after being taken from the tree it is necessary to dry them well under the action of the sun upon something like a sieve, ventilation being necessary; but care must be taken to preserve them from the night dew, sheltering them with something like a cloth.

3d. When the figs are sufficiently dry they must be gathered and conserved, which can be done in two different ways, either by boxing them simply, and then they are called dry figs; or, by placing them in a moderately heated oven, and then they are called baked figs.

4th. The figs preserved according to the first plan—that is, dry figs—when they become completely dry, as observed above in No. 3, should be boxed and pressed as much as possible; then arrange the boxes in a dry and ventilated apartment, without touching

the air, especially if they be damp, otherwise the eggs will get an opportunity of becoming infested with vermin. After being about three or four months the brood is hatched. The young are not fed by the parent, but the liquor is emitted which enhances in a special manner their good taste and quality, and it is more or less increased in quantity according to the moisture of the atmosphere.

Sub. II. Ovens for the purpose, then, when well dry, as spoiled eggs, or those that are over for half-an-hour, if they are not to be heated, otherwise the eggs will be burnt in a short time; or degree of heat for this purpose must be less than when the brand is removed, but on deciding upon the degree required for the purpose, the dryness or humidity of the fig, together with the state of the atmosphere, must be taken into consideration. In practice is as every other matter the best rule is that obtained by practice and experience.

When it is wished to improve the oven fire, divide them into two equal parts, beginning at the largest end down to the thinnest, and then, mutually separating them, and deposit in each of both parts small portions of fruit, for example, of walnuts, hazelnuts, mulberries, or plums, &c.; then, being well closed again, place them on a skewer about one foot long and one-third of an inch thick, and put them for a short time into the oven as above (No. 10), and when they are well roasted, take them out, and turn them over, so that the other side may be roasted. When the oven fire is, at that time, at its greatest heat, they should not be opened. The oven fire does not need to be kept up, but the oven should be kept at a moderate heat, and of liquor at all, as it is utterly absorbed by the heat of the fire.

7th. After a scrupulous attention to the above mentioned precepts as regards the oven fire, box and place them in a dry place, and ventilated apartment, as described above.

MANNER OF DRYING GRAPE OR MARLED RAISINS.

1st. The best grapes for making raisins are the largest of, like the best and the ripest only should be selected. They should be carefully handled, and the sound grapes taken out.

2nd. The bunches should be cut up into small pieces, and the bunches each with pieces of packthread of about four feet long, beginning from the two extremities. The bunches should A be thickly heaped, and there should be about two feet distance packthread between the two central heaps, whereby the grapes should be broken up.

3rd. When the bunches are tied up a caldron, or a pot for the purpose, should be put on the fire full of clean water, with which no ashes should be mixed, like that which is mixed with the water when linen is to be washed. The water mixed with ashes would do for a quarter of an hour, then it should be taken off.

the bottom of the pot and the water becomes thoroughly pure, it is to be taken from the pot and poured into another through a sieve or light linen, to quite free it from ashes, and should be again put on the fire to boil a second time.

When the water is prepared and purified is boiling, the grain, the peaktrees, to which the bushes are tied up, should be taken by the centre, and the bushes immersed in the boiling water, and taken out immediately without even the smallest pity; after ten or twelve seconds the same bushes should be again put into the boiling water and taken out immediately; and again put into the boiling water and taken out immediately; and so on until the water is cold. This operation should be gone through with the whole of the grapes. As soon as the bushes have been dipped three times in the water they should be hung

COST OF THE REBELLION.—We observe that the

estimated cost of the late rebellion, up to the end of the financial year 1859-60, including deficiencies in collections, loss by plunder, and destruction of public buildings, has been returned to Parliament at the comparatively modest figure of £28,724,814; inclusive of "the probable amount payable by way of compensation." But as the principle on which compensation for losses of property had then still to be determined, the India House estimate was only approximate, and will fall short of the mark, although probably not much, since the compensatory scale has

now been exhausted in this country, and does not rest on the liberal side. Its framers have had regard rather to the necessities of the Treasury than to the justice of the cases with which they had to deal. Larger generosity would perhaps have been expedient at the end, but there will be a present saving, no doubt. Less than enough, however, to keep the saving within the mark of the India House calculation, so far as we can judge; and the military expenditure incurred during the recent period cannot have been taken into account in the calculation before us. Twenty-nine crores of rupees will not

over that amount, in addition to other extraordinary outgoings and deficiencies, supplied by loans in India and in England. The demand for extra supply has reached a much higher figure.—*Madras Athenæum*, December 3.

shoulders at 7½ cents, and sides at 10 cents per lb. Bacon—cure of some 70 hogsheads shoulders and sides, at 8½ cents to 9½ cents to 10½ cents per lb., in jobbing lots. Lard.—We notice a sale of 100 kegs new Western, at 1¼ cents per lb. We quote new

New York Market, December 9.—Cotton.—This today of 1890 bales; market firm. Four firm; sales of 15,000 bales at 15 1/2 cents; middling 15 1/4; low middling 15; good ordinary 14 1/2; sales of 5 to 6 dollars 70 cents; and Southern, at 5 dollars 40 cents. Futures: January, 15 1/4; February, 15 1/4; March, 15 1/4; April, 15 1/4; May, 15 1/4; June, 15 1/4; July, 15 1/4; August, 15 1/4; September, 15 1/4; October, 15 1/4; November, 15 1/4; December, 15 1/4. **Wool.**—Futures: January, 15 1/4; February, 15 1/4; March, 15 1/4; April, 15 1/4; May, 15 1/4; June, 15 1/4; July, 15 1/4; August, 15 1/4; September, 15 1/4; October, 15 1/4; November, 15 1/4; December, 15 1/4. **Grain.**—Futures: January, 15 1/4; February, 15 1/4; March, 15 1/4; April, 15 1/4; May, 15 1/4; June, 15 1/4; July, 15 1/4; August, 15 1/4; September, 15 1/4; October, 15 1/4; November, 15 1/4; December, 15 1/4. **Stocks.**—Futures: January, 15 1/4; February, 15 1/4; March, 15 1/4; April, 15 1/4; May, 15 1/4; June, 15 1/4; July, 15 1/4; August, 15 1/4; September, 15 1/4; October, 15 1/4; November, 15 1/4; December, 15 1/4.

[illegible]

MELBOURNE MARKETS.
(From the Argus.) Melbourne, March 8.
We Miller.—The advance in prices in imported flour, consequent upon the demand in the neighbouring colonies for the Sydney Government stores, induces us to mention that our own trade is reported at 400 per ton for fine flour; Haxall's medium at the par barrel; bread is 16 pence ordinary and wheat-flour as follows which are held back by growers, is purchased at from 10 pence to 5d per bushel.

Barral Mills.—Butcher's Meat : Beef, 4d to 7d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 6d ditto; veal, 9s to 10d ditto; pork, 10s to 12s ditto; poultry, 10s to 12s ditto; ducks, 7s to 8s ditto; fowls, 6s to 7s ditto; rabbits, 4s to 5s ditto; hares, 3s to 4s ditto; turkeys, 10s to 12s ditto; geese, 10s to 12s ditto; pig's meat.—The demand has continued lively, and the supply

ket hay has brought from \$5 15c to \$6; second class from \$5 5c to \$5 10c, and inferior sorts from \$4 5c to \$5 per ton.

Wool, Yellow, Hides, etc.—A good inquiry continues for wool, and for the few lots offering for sale there are ready buyers at all market rates. Several clips from the more distant stations are expected to arrive in the near future, and probably the best of the season, are intended to be held during the summer months to allow continues in good inquiry, and last week's rates are supported. Hides are not in much demand, and no change in prices can be noted.

Live Stock.—Pat Cutler. The supply at the yards this week has been fair, and the trade buying more freely, prices are supported, best being bringing \$30 per 100lb. Heavy quality hogs have been sold at from \$9 to \$15, second class from \$8 10c to

of prime quality have been offered, the best at market was sold at from £8 10s to £8, and second quality from £5 10s each, and upwards. **Fat Sheep.**—The demand has been good, the supply

weaver was short, and nothing of superior qualities offering. Best weathers brought from 17s to 18s, second class from 15s to 16s, and other lots from 12s to 14s each. Ewes of good quality brought 15s per head. Lambs have been in good inquiry, and some of the lighter than during last week, good quality, although of light weight, realized 12s and 13s each. Lambs of heavy weight each. Cattle were heavily supplied, and the demand during light, prices have had a downward tendency. Best qualities sold at from 50s. to 70s., and inferior at from 32s. and 34s upward, according to condition. The stock market is quiet, and the heavy stock of butter and cheese is not doing well, but the heavy stock of wool is doing better. The market is overabundant at present. Working bullocks is but little inquiry, and all of sale.

Horse Market.—Messrs. Dougherty and Co. report,—"The

Market has been very badly supplied with anything like good horses, and we have reported that sales have been most difficult to get off, although there has been a great demand, especially for the light-colored saddle and light harness. The large quantities of high reserves placed by vendors on saleable stock have quite disabled any business being done. There is also a good inquiry for broken stock, if in condition. Poor animals are not saleable. During the past week we sold draught horses at from \$35 to \$45; after the ditto, at from \$13 to \$21; light saddle and light harness, at from \$5 to \$10; broken stock, at from \$5 to \$10. A lot of poor horses, broken to saddle and harness, that had been turned out, sold at from \$5 to \$11.

EXTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

EBERS, RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at half-past 12 o'clock, there is the *Hiawatha Steam Navigation Company's* the *Mansion and Green* is now the residence of Mr. R. J. Went, and *Allota* adjoining, *Poite's Point*; Allotments adjoining the *Railway Station, Burwood*; Allotment *Luchan Estate*; *Marenden's Wharf, Miller's Point*, with *Plant, Machinery, Saw Mill, &c.*; *Farm of 95 acres*, &c.

FARIN of St. George, known as Ince's Farm; Wintonham
Farms and Grounds, also Farms adjoining, Cook's River;
Agricultural Farm, Ince's Island, Manning's River;
Choice Building Sites, with Improvements, Grafton, Clarence
River; and Dwelling-house and Stores, Teasterfield, New
England.

RENS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11
o'clock, Ironmongery, Boots, Hats, Cloaks, Furniture, &c.
RENS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart,
at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Cordovans, &c.

RENS. FRITH AND PAYNE.—At Campbell and Co's
Bend, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cloaks, Hats, &c.

house, at 11 o'clock, **Byas' Bottled Beer**; at their Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, **Teas, Olmsten's Stores, Groceries, &c.**, **Shaw's** and sound; at 12 o'clock, **Stanhoop Phaeton**, **Shaw's, Futchell's, &c.**

B. J. & COHEN—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, **Byas' Ale**, **Chambers' Cider**, **St. George's**, &c.

ESSIE, BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, **Horses, Cars, Drays, Carriages, Harness, Spring Cars, Degener's, &c.**

ESSIE, ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, **Household Furniture, Building Materials, Tools,**

R. H. C. COCKFIELD.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furnitures, Clothing, and Sundries.

R. H. B. NEWMAN.—On the premises, Adelphi-street, near Crook's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Household Furnitures.

ENNIS, LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises, York-street, between King and Market streets, at 11 o'clock, the stock of a General Dealer; at their Rooms, at 3 o'clock, Jewellery and Sundries.

R. W. FULLAGAR.—his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Sheep and Cattle.

THE RASCALLY POLICE.—A man named Benyon, a old digger (said to have recently arrived from the now dry river, but of that our information is not positive), was, on Thursday night, picked up drunk in George-street, locked up for the night, and on Friday fined 10s. at the Water Police court. The apprehending officer (constable (Hale) took from him about £80 in money and

Twenty-five ounces of the precious metal. Those of our readers who remember the every day occurrences of twenty years ago need not be told of what in those days would have been the fate of gold and money coming into the hands of a constable: he would have appropriated the money and have left the victim to be taken out of the gutter by the next policeman who might pass that way, and whose deposition would truly state that he found no property or money

On the whole—although, doubtless, a policeman may occasionally, when assaulted and hooted by a rabble, lose his temper, and perhaps afterwards commit an error of identity—we think the citizens may congratulate themselves on the efficient, well conducted, and respectable class of men of whom the force under Captain McLeslie is composed.

KERR'S CHIEF DIGGINGS.—The correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* writes:—"In my last I

promised you I would visit our new diggings at Kerr's Creek, and to redeem my pledge I had a look at them the other day. There were from thirty to forty men on the ground, chiefly new comers, who being, with the exception of about half-a-dozen parties engaged in erecting their tents and such other necessary occupations, I had not much opportunity of seeing for myself what was likely to be the result of their operations; and the few who were at work did not seem

is mostly the case) communicative as to their luck. I am, however, pretty well satisfied that the few who were at work are doing well. One instance occurred and struck me very forcibly, of their backwardness to show strangers what they are getting. As I was riding along the bank of the creek I observed one man about washing out his dish, and I dismounted with the intention of seeing what he had, but he no longer saw what my intention was, than he stopped

perations at once; and although I stopped a good while to see if his patience would give way, it was of no use, he sat too, with his hands pillowing up his head as if he had the toothache; and to tell the truth I wished he had, at least while he sat there. I was told, however, before I left the ground, that he was doing well, but I could not learn to what extent. The discoverer, Henry Dyer and his party, have stuck to the one spot nearly from the commencement. Their

ole is about ten or twelve feet deep, most of the others
sur to six feet. I was told that it generally yields
about a pennyweight to the tub, and that they are all
making wages as far as they have gone; but it would
be too premature for any one to come to any conclu-
sion as to what the place will turn out; time only will
tell that; but that it will get a fair trial now I have
the least doubt. I see that several of the Iron
Mark and Stoney Creek diggers, who came first to

respect, went back and brought their families. There were no stores on the ground as yet, but I saw a set of blacksmith's tools on the ground ready for putting up; a fact from the confidential manner in which several of my acquaintances spoke of their new prospects, they all seemed confident that it would turn out well—at least they are determined to test it.

gov.au/pla/news/page

Wines,
To Wise and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

FIRTH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., to sell, at the Waterloo Warehouse, **THIS DAY**, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,

O in diamond over WW.
1-150-150 each Firth's bottled ale, each 4 dozen, guarant, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

Demaged Treat.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Mary Nicholson, Waiteress, master, from Foo Chow.
To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.

FIRTH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, **THIS DAY**, the 12th March, at half-past 11 o'clock,

162 packages tea, all more or less damaged by sea water, viz.,

	T in diamond,	Slight.	Mech.
4-Cheats congou	...	14	
5-Ditto ditto	...	1	
6-Half-cheats ditto	...	9	2
7-Ditto ditto	...	1	
8-Half-cheats ditto	...		1

11- Chesta ditto	...	3	
12- Ditto ditto	...	6	9
13- Ditto ditto	...		22
14- Half-chesta	...	2	
15- Ditto ditto	...	16	
17- Ditto ditto	...	2	
3- Boxes ditto	...	2	
10- Ditto ditto	...	17	

RT&CO.

1- 2-3 Chesta hyson twankey	...	7
2- 2-3 Ditto twankey	...	8
3- 2-3 Ditto hyson twankey	...	5
4- Chesta ditto	...	5
5- 2-3 Chesta ditto	...	1
6- Ditto ditto	...	1
7- Chesta hysonakin	...	2
9- Ditto hyson twankey	...	1

10—Ditto ditto	...	1
11—Ditto ditto	...	2
12—Ditto ditto	...	1
14—2-3 Chests ditto	...	2
15—Ditto ditto	...	2
16—Ditto ditto	...	1
19—Ditto ditto	...	1
21—Chests ditto	...	1
22—Ditto ditto	...	7
17—Ditto ditto	...	1
18—2-3 Chests ditto	...	1
20—Ditto ditto	...	2

Terms, cash.

**A New London-built Stanhope or Driving Phaeton,
 Stout best Ash Phaeton Seats and Fittings.**

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, **THIS DAY**, the 14th March, at 12 o'clock.

1 very superior **English** built new stanhope or driving phaeton, body painted blue, wheels and under-carriage painted vermillion, picked out, and new-lined black, mounted with the most desirable hind seat at drop-top fashion, hung on alloyed springs in front and four springs behind, with Colling's patent axles, lamps, &c., complete.

12 pair stout cast iron section shafts
6 ditto ditto fusticels.

Terms at sale.

Paul Barley, Hays
Quintrell, Spill, Rose
To Grocers and

B. MILLIN and R. MILLIN are instructed by
 Importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction
 THIS DAY, the 13th March, at half-past 11
 o'clock,
 Without the slightest reserve, to close an account,
 His *Eloes*,
 BCL—19 chests sage
 Ex John Banks,
 DSG—9 barrels oatmeal, each 3 cwt.
 4 ditto split peas, each 3 bushels.
 Ex Naam,
 5 ditto ditto
 6 casks pearl barley, each 1 cwt.
 Ex Landsdowne,
 1 case salmon, 45 lbs. tins.
 Ex *Naam*,
 TOWN & CO.

Kiss Staroh
Olimen's Stores.
To Grocers and others.

RIRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the
Sydney Auction Room, **THIS DAY**, the
RIRITH instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
98 bags Patna rice, each 1 cwt.
40 cases Colman's starch, each 56 lbs.
20 cases Hill and Ledger's mushroom ketchup
25 casks red herrings, each 34 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Tea.
On account of whom it may concern.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on **THIS DAY, 12th March**, at half-past 11 o'clock, 1391 packages teas, all more or less damaged by sea water, viz.—

BD conjoined in square over WP,		Slight.	Mooh.
§ 1—	Chests congon	...	168
2—	Do ditto	...	
3—	Do ditto	...	

3-Ditto ditto	...	183	
5-Ditto ditto	...	98	
6-Ditto ditto	...	106	3
4-Half-chests	...	169	18
6-Ditto ditto	...	18	3
13-Chests hyson twankay	...	34	2
14-Half-chests	...	63	4
14-Half-chests ditto	...	43	4
17-Chests hysonkin	...	56	21
16-Ditto ditto	...	16	
7-Half-chests ditto	...	57	
10-Ditto ditto	...	22	
16-Ditto ditto	...	22	
19-Ditto ditto	...	72	
19-Best hyson twankay	...	130	25

Terms, cash.

Excellent Household Furniture
Large Mahogany Wardrobe
Suits of Glass, China, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mrs. F. Shes O'Connell-street, adjoining the Australasian Club, on
In consequence of the family's departure for England, All the excellent household furniture and effects, comprising—
Large dining-table, hair-seated couches and chairs
Handsome sideboard, carved back, and ornaments
Book-case, side tables, chandelier
Chimney glass, carpets and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Large carved back hall table and chairs
China, glass, and plaster ware
Handsome circular table and cover

Walnut wood cheffonier, plate glass back and marble slab
Handsome cheffonier, carved gothic back and ornaments
Chairs, couch, and easy chairs, covered in leather
Rosewood occasional and paper mache inlaid tables
Repeating and carved and, rocking chairs
Large chimney glass and ornaments
Window poles and hangings
New iron bedsteads, bedding, and hangings, complete
Washstands and furniture, towel hangers
Dressing tables and glasses, chests drawers, wardrobe
Handsome large and commodious mahogany wardrobe.

fitted with cupboards, drawers, &c.
 Kitchen furniture and utensils
 American cooking stove
 And various other effects.
 Terms, cash.
 MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS
 DAY, by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park
 streets, a large quantity of
 Household furniture, comprising chest drawers, cheffo-
 niers, bedsteads, tables, chairs, washstands, sofas,
 couches, sofas, bedding, desks, carpets, fenders,
 fireirons, crockery, glass, bottles, soapcans, kitchen
 utensils, &c.

Clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, 400 feet of
 sheelring, larch stuff, mangro, &c.
 Terms, cash.

The well-known Station of
 BIR BEAN,
 In the Comdaine District, with
 7121 Sheep, more or less.

H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Nicholas-street, Liverpool, Queensland, on **FRIDAY, the 4th April, at 11 o'clock precisely**, That well-known **BIR BEAN**, in the Comdaine District, together with 7121 sheep or less, now depasturing thereon.

Messrs. **W. & A. MILLER**, Auctioneers, Milton, Queensland.

For further particulars of this valuable property apply at the Auction Rooms, Nicholas-street, Ipswich, Queensland.

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COUNTRY LAND SALES

On TUESDAY, 13th MARCH, at eleven o'clock.

URBAN Lots.—County of Sandon. Parish of Armidale. Beginning the south boundary of the town of Armidale, and

Woman's portions: Lot 1, 12 acres 2 roods 16 po
and 3, 15 acres 3 roods each; lot 4, 21 acres; lot 5, 22
roods. Up-et price, £2 10s. per acre.

Armidale Lots.—County of Bandon. Parish of Armidale.
Armidale: Lot 6, 2 roods; lot 7, 1 rood 24 perches; lots
road 24 perches each: lots 17 to 26, 1 rood 24 perches

1 rood 24 perches; lots 28 to 36, 1 rood 24 perches
to 42, 2 roods each; lot 43, 1 rood 35 perches.
\$25 per acre.—County unnamed. Back of New

of Bendarra: Lots 44 to 48, 2 roods each.—Coun-
ty of Bendemeer: Town of Bendemeer: Lots

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRISBANE.

above the town of Unga: Lot 1, 72 acres. Upset price.

NAPOLÉON FIRST IN 1840—ST. HELENA.—The following appeared in a late number of the *New York Courier and Engineer*:—The month that has just closed, when, in 1840, its fifteenth day made its re-closure, was the month to which a page of wonder—added to the book of the annals of the world—extraordinary man such a recital as can never lose its interest. Now, when that man is in the ascendant in civilization, when it is the hope of those who desire to see Europe remain in peace, these incidents are vividly remembered. When, then, the venerable Quincy answered, when asked, "How many times would bear in history—the Age of Napoleon—the France was before the career of the ruler of France—the France of the

—during its prowess at the Malakoff and Solferino, and finding its herald's office in the offered friendship, the coveted alliance of the families that were kindred when Columbus brought the gift of the New World to Ferdinand. We are yet in the lustre of the world of Napoleon. It is the romance of our every day life in its story, and in the days of 1815 to 1821, seems forgotten. Napoleon died on the 5th of July, 1821. The man who made that strangely minute record of his transactions even of the minutes that preceded his decease, was afterwards a guest of the enthusiastic hospitalities of the Frenchmen of New Orleans. He did not live to see the test of his work, of the em-

The Emperor, dying in 1889, he passed away the day previous to that strange day when Napoleon was again brought back to mortal life, and his friend and follower started to weep. The ceremony was unrolled from the face which had just seemed passed for ever into the grave's oblivion. The Nineteen years and five months had gone. The Napoleon family, considered as a relic of a wild storm in government, were scattered over the earth. The Duke of Hallipie deemed it policy to court the old sentiment of the people by associating the action of his government with the honourable and powerful Emperor. He did not realise that the deed brought Napoleon to France. "To the barbarians of the

among the French people I have loved," as the will and the wish of the Imperial exile plaintively expressed, he was building deep and strong the basis on which the lever of a new and grander revolution should be placed. At midnight, on the 15th of October, 1840, the exhumation commenced. The Ninth British Infantry regiment stood around the ground. There, for an hour or nine hours before it became possible to lift from the earth the enormous stone which covered it. They who built that tomb built it for endurance. In their idea the ashes of St. Helena had exhausted the influence of the name, and they determined faithfully to preserve to the

shared the trust, in whose keeping the name of this little mid-ocean crag, had become a word of history. They were players uttered when the coffin was attained. The first recognition of the Power that rules the living and the dead was made, one by one the encasing metals were removed. The first glimpse under one was opened. Then the Napoleon of the past was once more seen; and seen as it upon his bed. The form, the features, were revealed beneath the white lining, and there was such a recognition as shall never again meet mortal eye. But the quick eye of the amazed spectators detected immediately that one hand, and it was white as the day of its living beauty, was raised

sudden thought of horror to him. Had he been
lived and moved after the moment when the curtain
of the coffin lid fell upon him? Those who have ever
felt the intensity of such a doubt (it is but the creation
of a gloomy fancy), can realise what thrilled that
group of men. Ah, said General Bertrand, do you
not remember that after we had arranged his limbs,
and just before we left him, I raised that hand to kiss
it? The thought of some hand dimmed the ornaments,
except that the velvet of the cushioning gleamed
bright. A similar incident, it is said, attended the
exhumation of Lord Stirling, at Albany, where a
silver decoration he had worn glittered amidst the

dust of the coffin. One soldier had never left the tomb. Faithfully since the day of 1821 he had kept his guard, and ward. He was indeed the Old Guard, who never deserted the Emperor, and when he was, first of all, allowed to land in the city of France, he was embraced by the Generale, who thought it honor thus to receive the unwavering friend. Since then the Queen of England has, in the truthful nobleness of her character, and in the faithfulness of the recompense that time has given to history, visited his tomb. Time has not yet woken, fast as its shuttle plies, the veil thick enough to hide from us the mi-

But incidents of such wonderful events, still to be seen, are the province of actual Empire. The use in territorial power of such things is not, however, immeasurably greater. The family of the Corsican, in the chronicles of Crowne, and he who now bears the name clusters around it the associations of science and civilization first, and of war only as a chapter closed almost as suddenly as commenced.

VEGETATION IN CREYLON.—European fruit trees transplanted into this climate grow freely, but become enervated, and for want of their winter repose cannot bring their produce to perfection. This difficulty may be overcome with vines, by laying their roots last autumn, vertically, in the ground.

strongest heat of the sun. This process arrests the circulation of the sap, by which an artificial repose is created, and two crops of grapes are yielded in the year. Indigenous vegetation, scarcely susceptible of improvement by scientific culture, is loaded with the most exquisite fruits: cocoa-palm trees line the roads and encircle country dwellings in the mountainous provinces. The most delicious *Palmira* pears furnish the native population of the northern districts with a fourth part of their food; oranges, limes, figs, plantains, and pineapples, with the delicate mangosteen and rich rambutan, flourish in abundance, and, if eaten as such gathered, have

a refreshing coolness; the rice grounds produce two harvests in the year. The cinnamon gardens, from which the Dutch drew large returns, have been neglected since the monopoly was thrown open, but an inferior spice, sold at a lower rate, is more largely grown; and wild forest tracts have been cleared to make room for coffee bushes, which afford a new and increasing field of industry.—*Sir E. Tennent.*

NOTICE—The undersigned, being about to leave the colony, have appointed HENRY MILFORD, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street, to be Attorney. All persons indebted to us are therefore requested to pay their respective ACCOUNTS to Mr. MILFORD, without delay.

EDWARD YOUNGMAN AND CO.

NOTICE—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned is THIS DAY DISSOLVED, by effluxion of time.

WILLIAM FARNER,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS GILES.

Sydney, 1st March.

THE UNDERSIGNED have **THIS DAY** entered into **PARTNERSHIP**, as successors to Messrs. Farmer, Williams, and Giles, and intend carrying on the business of the late firm.

WILLIAM FARMER,
RICHARD PAINTER.

Sydney, March 1st.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into **PARTNERSHIP**, and will carry on business under the style of **BOWDEN and PEBEN**, in those spacious premises of Mr. Alexander Cameron's, No. 543, George-street, opposite to the Cathedral, as Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

By day, 1st March, 1860.

PARAGON HOTEL, CIRCULAR QUAY.—Table d'Hôte **EVERY DAY**, at 1 o'clock precisely.

WAITRESSES, Cooks, Landresses, Housemaids, General Servants for hire. Mrs. CAPP, 125, King-street.

DENTISTRY.—(Established 1842.)—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, dentists, beg most respectfully to inform their numerous customers, and the public in general, that by the last Mail they have added to their cabinet several thousands of mineral teeth, of every variety of

shade and colour; their workmanship cannot be surpassed in any one city of Europe. The quality of gold employed for rich and poor is 20 carats fine. *Steeplemoss* stoppers are made of twisted iron, and are used for the purpose of their teeth being pulled in time. The gold cement, manufactured by the Messrs. Kneusel, becomes hard and solid, and white in five minutes; and, unlike other averted cements, the teeth do not become black, but remain as white as before. It is not necessary to the success of success in stopping, but cutting all the diseased down bare away. Time is required—say, from thirty to forty minutes; it requires practice of years to do this operation successfully. No person can stop their own teeth. Children's teeth are not stopped, but are pulled out, and the parents are supplied with a new set of teeth, which are made of the purest gold.

teeth prevented.—Mr. J. Emanuel received his dental diploma in the year 1836. L'iquid cement, for the tooth-ache, sold in bottles. George-street North, near Hunter-street.

COMET AND M'KENZIE RIVERS, (QUEENSLAND).
—FOR SALE, six splendid BLOCKS, at the junction of the above rivers. JOHN BREWSTER, Block and Station Agent. Squatters, Exchange, George-street.

ANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT.
Apply C. KIDMAN, South Head Road.

ANTED, a General Servant for a small family in town. Apply to J. C. CLUB, 102, Pitt-street.

ANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the same place as, Phillip-street.

ANTED, a LAUNDRESS for the Commercial Academy, Liverpool. Wages 10s. per week.

ANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply 5, Crown-street, Millers' Point.

ANTED, a MAN who thoroughly understands Sailing Meat. Apply to CHAS. EVANS, 10, Church-street.

ANTED, twenty **SHOEMAKERS** to make kip boots; also, two **CLOSER**, **P. HANNA**, **St. Charles**.

ANTED, a smart intelligent **YOUTH** for the **Grocery Business**. Apply **115, Parramatta-street**.

ANTED, three good **PAINTERS** Apply **GRAY and LAND**, New Registry Office, **Ellis-street**.

ANTED, a **LAD** to work in a store. Apply to **THOMAS FARRELL**, **78, King-street**.

ANTED, a **LAD** for the stables, one thoroughly accustomed to horses. 4/2, **Castle-lane**.

ANTED, a strong **LAD**, or young **MAN**, at **J. GIDDINS**, pork butcher, **Georgie-street**, **Sydney**.

ANTED, a Young Man, to assist in shoeing -
W. F. HULLER, 539, George-street South.
ANTED, at the Royal Hotel, an active **WAITER**.
 He must be a sober man.
ANTED, a **KITCHENMAN** at **GEORGE'S** Restaurant,
 Pitt-street North.
ANTED, two strong **BOYS**, at **DOLLY'S** Boot and
 Shoe Warehouse, George-street South.
ANTED to **PUR** **HASH**, a few **LOT** **SHOE** **SAV** **SAV**
 Shares. Address **MR. M'GILVER**, 146, Philip-st.
ANTED to **SELL**, a comfortable **HOUSE**, near the
 Station, Newtown. Apply **R. DUNLOP**, Newtown.

ANTED, a good stanch HORSE, for a Spring Cart. Apply at the Garrick Hotel, King-street, between ours of 8 and 11. A trial will be required.

ANTED, two COACH PAINTERS, also a CARRIAGE MAKER. ROBERTSON'S Coach Fac-tory street South.

ANTED, a respectable Young Woman as an IM-PROVER to the DRESSMAKING. Apply at Mrs. RAYLEY'S, 159, Gloucester-street.

ANTED, a Family, or two or three Gentlemen's WASHING. 119, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, HOWN.

ANTED, a

ANTED, Female Servants for Oranget, Bathurst, Kingston, Kiamo, and Ulladulla. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

ANTED, Farm Servants to milk; Married Couples, General Blacksmiths, Boys, and a Gardener. J. C. F. 162, Pitt-street.

ANTED, an English GENERAL SERVANT, f, age 18. Apply, Mr. HEWITT, Wilshear Cottage, 425, ce-street.

ANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, English or

ANTED, a sober WOMAN, to assist a landlady three days per week, certain wages, 3s. per day, board. Address A. B., Herald Office.

ANTED, a person to COOK and assist in washing. Apply to Mrs. MITCHELL, Balmora, near the Ferry.

ANTED, an UPHOLSTERER; also a FURNISH POISHER. Apply at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-st., near Park-street.

ANTED, a KITCHEN MAN, or woman who understands plain cooking. Mrs. SHAW, corner

ANTED, a thoroughly competent single gentleman
 as **MANAGER** on a Sheep and Cattle Station.
 See **PROPRIETOR**, Post Office, Singleton.

ANTED, a strong active **LAD**, to make himself
 generally useful. Apply to Mr. **DUNSMURE**,
 Canterburgh-street, between ten and eleven a.m.

ANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE—the Man as
 Gardener, Wife as Landress, or Cook. Apply to
BROUGHTON, Glenasmole Road.

ANTED, to RENT or PURCHASE, roomy flatting
 PREMISES. Address, stating particulars,
 K., **REDAID** Office.

ANTED, a single MAN as INDOOR SERVANT, and look after a horse and gig. Also, a single MAN as GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and Apply 229, George-street.

ANTED, by an English FEMALE a SITUATION as NURSE or as HOUSEMAID. Good references to be given. Address S. E. M., Mrs. Black's, Bank-street,pendale.

ANTED, a respectable and competent Female COOK in a gentleman's family. Apply for address, R. E. BENSON, draper, 21, Victoria-street, Darnest.

ANTED, a respectable and well-educated YOUTH,

ANTED, a single MAN, as **WARDEN** of Farm Labourer, with a good knowledge of kitchen g.- Apply to T. B. Baker's Hotel, corner of King & Phillip streets, after 10 o'clock a.m.

ANTED, a **MARRIED COUPLE**, the man to look after a horse and cow, and the wife must be a good cook. - Apply to **ELLIOT, BROTHERS**, 181, Pitt-st., opposite the "Mermaid."

ANTED, a **GOVERNMENT**, for the country, capable of imparting a sound English education in orthography, music, and drawing. - Apply to **Mrs. EDWARDS**, 10, Pitt-st., opposite the "Mermaid."

ANTED, a respectable young man as **ULMER**, for a general store in the Country. He must be competent to handle a set of books. Apply this day, to **DROR, WA and Co., Pitt-street.**

ANTED, two Carpenters, single men; one German and one English, to build a small house without embrance; a Married Couple, with a grown up daughter. **H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt street.**

ANTED, for a sheep station in the Gwydder district, a **FAMILY** consisting of man and wife, with two or three sons competent to shepherd. Apply to **DANIEL CHENIST, and Co., 88, Clarence-street.**

ANTED, a WARRIORS COUPLES to proceed to; a South section in the Clarence River; the woman to do housework; and the man to take himself generally. Apply to Mr. CLARK IRVING, 27, Street.

ANTED, a Man Cook, for New England, able to milk a cow; a Stone Cutter; a Housemaid, and a Cook, for Rockhampton; single Pioneers and a Nurse, Garden Labourers—new arrivals preferred. S. J. HARRIS, Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as NURSEY GOVERNESS or HOUSE-KEEPER for a station, or any situation of trust—Marston or Northern District preferred; also, a situation

and for a respectable person to attend on children, or there is no infant. Apply Overseers and select Home. **WILLIAMSON**, a married Couple, a FUGITIVE—the Man Green and Clean, Woman, Wife as Cook and dress; also, by a young Man, with good references, a son as Indoor Servant. Wanted, a Tutor, for boys; Bachelors, able to Milk, for Uliadella; Farming good Millman, for Newmarket; good Gardener, for Uliadella; also, a Cook, and a Milkmaid (gentle, but strong, Female Cooks, General Servants, for Morpeth, Longong, Uliadella, and several for town. **HAIGH BROWN**, labour agent, 190, King-street East.

CONCRETE BATH ROOM.—Bath room, double, two closets, 125, Elizabeth-street, North.

KIDNEY ROOM for young Men. Terms moderate. 125, Elizabeth-street North.

PARTMENTS VACANT. Miss WHITNEY, 199, Macquarie-st. Couch-rooms and Stables to LET.

BITTLING-ROOM and BED-ROOM VACANT. For Cards apply to Mr. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North.

HOUSE to LET, with aBOP. Enquire 116, Lower George street. R. G. BODIE.

CHAMBER.—To LET. Three ROOMS, part of Coach-house, and Stabling for one horse. Address C. B.,

**BOARD OR PARTIAL BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 287, Castle-
rough-street; terms moderate.**

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 287, Castle-rough-street, a
one door from Park-street.**

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE, Six. per week. Sydney
Club Boarding House, Cumberland-street, Church-**

**ROOMS FOR LET.—To BE LET, in George-
street, new in the company of Mr. Richard Cewen.
Apply to Mr. J. H. Pratt senr. Apply to W.
DILLY, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.**

TO LET.—No. 1, 20, an excellent Reading ROOM, &c. &c. &c.

located near the Lower Ferry, Balmain, containing large rooms one smaller room, kitchen, outhouse, of water, &c. Apply at the Phoenix Wharf.

COMMODIOUS STORES TO LET.—A Three storied commodious **STORE**, or really situated in Queen's-street, two doors from New Pitt-street, close to the Cur- Quay; rent moderate. Apply to L. B. THRELL-D and CO., City Mart.

OFFICES—To small capitalists and others in search of a business.—To Let, a first-rate general store, known as Gooding's Store, situated at Lawrence Town, Williams River, stock made by well-sorted stock, on liberal terms. The shop will be well-served, and further particulars accorded on application to CHARLES BAILEY, 327, George-street.

OFFICES TO LET.—First floor, 401, George-street. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET, in Lyons-buildings, George-street, opposite bridge-street. Apply on the premises.

SHOPS in Wyndham-street.—To Let, with immediate possession, a large and commodious shop, with a large storeroom, on the East side of Wyndham-street, in the corner of the street.

TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the store of the undersigned, George-street. MITCHELL & CO.

TO LET, A FAMILY RESIDENCE, of nine rooms, on Wood-woodcock-hill. Apply 3, Carlisle-terrace, Mill-street.

TO LET, the BUSINESS PREMISES in George-street, adjoining the premises occupied by Mr. Graham, to Mr. FLEMING, Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River.

TO LET, on or before the 10th of March, one of the HOUSES at Woodstock-terrace, Paddington. Apply to W. TAYLOR, on the premises.

TO LET, a five-roomed COTTAGE, near the Market.

TO LET, at Halmuin, near the Dry Dock, a 7-roomed COTTAGE, also, a detached shed. For further particulars, apply to ASHDOWN and CO., corner of George and King streets.

TO LET, at Halmuin, delightfully situated, a six-roomed verandah COTTAGE with kitchen and servant's room, and well of water. Apply at ROBINSON'S Baths, opposite.

TO LET, one of the largest and most central PREMISES in the city, suitable for any business. For further particulars apply to Mr. BOYLE, Haymarket.

TO LET, these well-known PREMISES situated at

TO LET—A good family RESIDENCE, containing eight rooms and kitchen, elegantly situated (on the corner of) Commercial-street, South and Road. The premises may be viewed daily, between 10 o'clock p.m.

TO LET—A capital COACH-HOUSE, STABLE, and YARD, in GEORGE-STREET, Radnor. Apply to HENRY JAMES, Esq., of the Bank, No. 91, Elizabeth-street, North, opposite Wentworth-place.

TO LET, at the Commercial Warehouse, together or separately, a large lower and upper FRONT STORE.

NO LET, A-COFFAGE, in Crown street, Barry Hill, near to Black Horse, with very commodious rooms, garden, garden ground, and well of water. This residence pleasantly and healthfully situated, and is suitable for small general family. Apply on the premises, before 10 a.m., or after 5 p.m., or of Mr. G. HATHAY, the agency.

attuated opposite the entrance to Government House; commands a splendid view of the Domain and Harbour, and is unequalled as a town residence.

For cards to view, and particulars, apply to the undersigned.

ROBERT PHILLIPS, Warehouse, Georgetown.

TO BE LET, on the North Shore, a PUBLIC HOUSE, known as the Billy Blue Inn; with stable, coach-house, plenty of good water, and large garden; about five minutes' walk from the Hotel d'Alston Point; one of the best licensed houses on the Lower Coast. Possession to be given any time in the month of April. For further particulars apply to (rent moderate) W. W. BILLYARD,

as to address, on the following terms: Single copy, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d each; for the first monthly numbers, also including postage stamp, the price will be 5s. per annum, viz. 5s. for London, and 7s. per annum for elsewhere, payable in advance.

DAILY MORNING NEWS
Subscription, 5s. per quarter.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines or 14 words	... One shilling.
Four lines or 30 ditto	... Two shillings.
Six lines or 42 ditto	... Three shillings.
Eight lines or 56 ditto	... Four shillings.
Ten lines or 70 ditto	... Five shillings.
12 lines or 84 ditto	... Six shillings.
14 lines or 98 ditto	... Seven shillings.
16 lines or 112 ditto	... Eight shillings.
18 lines or 126 ditto	... Nine shillings.
20 lines or 140 ditto	... Ten shillings.
22 lines or 154 ditto	... Eleven shillings.
24 lines or 168 ditto	... Twelve shillings.
26 lines or 182 ditto	... Thirteen shillings.
28 lines or 196 ditto	... Fourteen shillings.
30 lines or 210 ditto	... Fifteen shillings.
32 lines or 224 ditto	... Sixteen shillings.
34 lines or 238 ditto	... Seventeen shillings.
36 lines or 252 ditto	... Eighteen shillings.
38 lines or 266 ditto	... Nineteen shillings.
40 lines or 280 ditto	... Twenty shillings.
42 lines or 294 ditto	... Twenty-one shillings.
44 lines or 308 ditto	... Twenty-two shillings.
46 lines or 322 ditto	... Twenty-three shillings.
48 lines or 336 ditto	... Twenty-four shillings.
50 lines or 350 ditto	... Twenty-five shillings.
52 lines or 364 ditto	... Twenty-six shillings.
54 lines or 378 ditto	... Twenty-seven shillings.
56 lines or 392 ditto	... Twenty-eight shillings.
58 lines or 406 ditto	... Twenty-nine shillings.
60 lines or 420 ditto	... Thirty shillings.
62 lines or 434 ditto	... Thirty-one shillings.
64 lines or 448 ditto	... Thirty-two shillings.
66 lines or 462 ditto	... Thirty-three shillings.
68 lines or 476 ditto	... Thirty-four shillings.
70 lines or 490 ditto	... Thirty-five shillings.
72 lines or 504 ditto	... Thirty-six shillings.
74 lines or 518 ditto	... Thirty-seven shillings.
76 lines or 532 ditto	... Thirty-eight shillings.
78 lines or 546 ditto	... Thirty-nine shillings.
80 lines or 560 ditto	... Forty shillings.
82 lines or 574 ditto	... Forty-one shillings.
84 lines or 588 ditto	... Forty-two shillings.
86 lines or 602 ditto	... Forty-three shillings.
88 lines or 616 ditto	... Forty-four shillings.
90 lines or 630 ditto	... Forty-five shillings.
92 lines or 644 ditto	... Forty-six shillings.
94 lines or 658 ditto	... Forty-seven shillings.
96 lines or 672 ditto	... Forty-eight shillings.
98 lines or 686 ditto	... Forty-nine shillings.
100 lines or 700 ditto	... Fifty shillings.

Additional lines eight words for each insertion.

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